

There seem to be about 15 valid species, not counting Adams' undescribed forms. The largest is *Phenacolepas galathea* Lam., of the South Pacific.

LAND MOLLUSCA OF KENNEBUNKPORT, ME.

BY GEORGE H. CLAPP.

The collection was made during the months of July and August of this year. Most of the shells were found in the woods back of the "Casino" and extending from there to the ocean. The timber is principally pine and spruce, with a few deciduous trees around the edge of the woods and in swampy places. The best collecting ground was in a small group of oaks and beeches at one corner of the woods, and it was here that *Polygyra sayii* and most of the *Pupidae* were found. The only species found everywhere through the woods were *Zonitoides arboreus* and *Pyramidula striatella*. In no place were shells plentiful; it was a case of collecting one at a time, rarely two or three under the same stick or piece of bark.

As the country rock is granite the molluscs probably get their lime from the marine shells and "carapaces" of crabs (the common shore-crab, *Cancer irroratus* (?)) which are scattered all through the woods. I noted the following species: *Mytilus edulis* L., *Modiola modiolus* L., *Mya arenaria* L., *Lunatia heros* Say, *Buccinum undatum* L.

On wet days one or more mollusks would be found "feeding" on nearly every dead shell. *Polygyra albolabris* appears to be particularly fond of the crab shells. The scarcity of some of the *Pupidae* and other moisture-loving species may be accounted for by the fact that the season was very dry. The shells of *P. albolabris* were somewhat darker than those found inland and are rather fragile, they range from 24 to 28 mm. greater diameter, altitude $14\frac{1}{4}$ to 19 mm.

Polygyra sayii is also dark-colored and very thin; they range from $19\frac{1}{2}$ to 22 mm., greater diameter, altitude 11 to 14 mm.

I am indebted to Dr. Pilsbry for identification of some of the minute species.

106. *Polygyra sayii* (Binn.), 7.

109. *Polygyra albolabris* (Say), 17.
 141. *Polygyra monodon* (Rack.), 10.
 181. *Strobilops virgo* (Pils.), 124 (17 albino, the others reddish).
 199. *Bifidaria pentodon* (Say), 9.
 225. *Vertigo gouldii* (Binn.), 16.
 260. *Vitrea hammonis* (Strom), 9.
 264. *Vitrea binneyana* (Mse.), 13.
 268. *Vitrea ferrea* (Mse.), 20.
 278. *Conulus fulvus* (Müll.), 10.
 278b. *Conulus chersinus polygyratus* (Pils.), 38.
 283. *Zonitoides arboreus* (Say), 64.
 293. *Zonitoides exiguus* (Stimp.), 30.
 294. *Zonitoides milium* (Mse.), 6.
 315. *Agriolimax agrestis* (L.), 2.
 333. *Philomycus carolinensis* (Bosc.), 2.
 334. *Philomycus dorsalis* (Binn.), 7.
 344. *Pyramidula striatella* (Anth.), 40.
 346. *Helicodiscus lineatus* (Say), 37.
 348. *Punctum pygmaeum* (Drap.), 4.
 362. *Succinea obliqua* (Say), 7.
 367. *Succinea avara* (Say), 1.
Carychium exiguum (Say), 17.

The following species occurred in the mud in places that would be swamps under favorable conditions.

- Pisidium abditum* Hald., 30.
Limnæa caperata Say, 11.

While out driving one day, I stopped on Mt. Agamenticus, Me., for about twenty minutes, and got the following on the eastern side near the base :

- Strobilops virgo* Pils., 4.
Pupa pentodon Say, 1.
Vertigo bollesiana Mse., 1.
Conulus fulvus Müll., 2.
Zonitoides arboreus Say, 1.
Philomycus carolinensis (Bosc.), 1.
 Pittsburgh, Pa., Sept. 9, 1900.